THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

STATE: FINALLY THE NATION: THESE CONSTITUTE

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V. CREIBREM, ALDERIC Editor. CHARLES H. HALL, Publisher.

the the TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE

CARDS!

IZLAR & DIBBLE, Attorneys and Solicitors

Will Practice in Courts of the State, and also of the United States, especially in the Courts of BANKRUPTOY. II) ORANGEBURG, S. C. LAMES F. IZLAR. SAMUEL DIBBLE.

E'C DENAUX WATCH MAKER DAID DEWELLER. Work Neatly Repaired and 1.11

THWARRANTED, KUSSELL STREET. (OPPOSITE CORNELSON, KRAMER & CO.) Acricultural implementa

THE CANNON HOUSE! COURT HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD Respectfully inform the Traveling Pub-lic that his HOUSE is opened for Waselle Grand Actar a Rates Molisees Board ber Bay I.V.A. KILLEATE & 2150 Week 7 000 11 A 4 5 0 4 B 4 R R O O W ...



MECITAL MINOCALLY ADEM TIST

Ecsidences, by being informed through the Postoffice or otherwise, TEETH on GOLD and SILVER PLATE; also the VULCANITE WORK.

All work done Warrant to give satisfaction.

Residence: at Mr JOSEPH FERSNER'S, Orange-burg District, S. C. mar 80 (control & mar 80)

JOSEPH MCNAMARA,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS
and Customers, and the Public generally that
he has returned from New York, and has on hand a
granufield Biockoff DILS IS

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of REAL MADE GLOTHING, PINE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, SHOES from the best Makers, &c., &c; The LADIES DEPARTMENT is very complete, consisting of Selections made by me personally while at the North.

Callet MACK'S, and you will find everything you want for the Winter at reasonable rates. MAIN STREET CHAS. BULL & CO.,

No. 13 MAIN-STREET FARMERS visiting Orangeburg Village, are ctfully invited to wall and examine our Cheap respective Association of HHDBS; consisting of and Exte.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass Hads, Hads, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, Hosle--Ware, Tin Ware, VOTE LSO / HO

bas JJA 10 boxes Plan. SOAP, TECHNOLOGY TO BACCO, The state will be seen to bole MOLASSES, Little T. T. T.

upplied with a fine q. QUAY Ealds Tloths, Cassions and Vest, RUOLE ARTHER Selds Det style.

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THE UNDERSTAND HAVING REMOVED TO THE UNDERSTAND HAVING REMOVED TO THE OWNER TO THE OWNER THE PROPERTY OPPOSITE. HIS OLD STAND, Will Se plad to be his old friends and customers. The particular attention path to outing for the bounty. The particular attention path to outing for the bounty.

Vo. 55 Society Secret, One Door From King

What Love Is. Zimmerman Davis,

RAL COMMISSION MERCHA Never a maiden's faco as fair. A In all this wide, wide world. Never a look of dark brown hair ino')
That ever so geneefully curled.

Michigan she be ched, and maker W.M. Warming my soul with its tender light) Till all things else depart.

I am borne along by the tidal waves,

The passionate wayes of love, Naught, alse do I know in the realms below,

Naught else in the realms above. I try my chances again.

SELECTED STORY

Pittsfield, Mass., 1867;

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

Abdallah and Saida.

. A TALE OF MESOPOTAMIA.

The glory of Bugdhd Jins departed The city where a Caliph once displayed a gorgeous splendor and magnificence that astonished an embassador from Stamboul, and where Haroun al Raschid used to play his pranks of dove and merriment attended by Jaafer the vizier and Mesroor the executioner, amid gilded halls and luxuribus gardens; is now reduced to the insignificance of a dirty, second-rate Turkish town Basrah, formerly her rival in wealth, has shared her fall; those quays and magazines which of old teemed "with the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind," are now silent and unfrerighted a population of two hundred thou-

placed her fragrit orange-groves and her rosebeds, famous as those of Shiraz. Such have been the consequences of pingue choicra, and, deadlest pest of all, Turkish rule. Nor has the country fared better than the towns. All this region, like Holland, depends for its prosperity units dykes and embankments; the remains of such works constructed by ancient princes, are still of an extent and magnitude to arrest the traveler's eye and claim his admiration ; But, daving been dong neglected, they have fallen into rnin, and now the greater par of the south-custern district of Mesopotania is a huge lake, interspersed with jungles of reed, the habitation of frogs, wild-fowl, and amphibious Arabs. The great tribe inhabiting the northern side of this peninsula, washed by the Tigris, is the "Abou Mohammed, "the tribe exercising dominion over the southern or Euphrates side, is the Montefik. Both nominally acknowledged the sovereignty of the Porte; but they levy black mail, which they modestly terms duties, any all boats, passing through their waters, and woe be the luckless with twho onderson to lelater supposes from (phymost by exhibiting a firman from the Pasha of Bagdad! Circumstances have lately led me to pass through this region in al hative boat.] found myself one day in the Hyeh, a large watercourse connecting the waters, of the Vigits wich those of the Euphrates; the black tents of the Montefik were numerous in the" neighborhood, though hot wisible from the river owing to the dense jungle that liped the bank. While our men were cutting some wood to cook their breakfast, one or two Arabs came down and I overheard them saying, that during the night a lion had carried off, and devoured one of their cows, not far from our boat; some of our crew had heard the lordly brute roaring over his prey, but I had slept too soundly to be thereby awakened. This incident led nic to talk with the Arabs about hons, of which there seem to be a considerable sumber in these jungles and one of them told me the following story, which he stated to be founded

on facts well known to persons still living : "Some Wears lago, a wealthy merchant of Basrah, having contracted his daughter Saida. in marriage with the son of a brother merchant in Bagdad, sent her up, with several female at tondants, in one his merchandise boats, in order that the contract might be fulfilled. One night, while the boat was moored to the bank of the Hyeli, it was attacked by a large party of the Montefix, who, having easily mastered and bound the crew, proceeded deliberately to appropriate and cart of the bales, which promised an amount of booty exceeding their utmost expectations. In the party was a young Arab named Abdallah, famed for his daring college, who had hig made his way suddenly into the cabin, found himself in presence of the females there are sembled. Saida, in her fright and confusion, Hada dropped the vail rom her head , and he was so struck by her

SATURDAY MORNING OCTOBER 26, 1867. arms and carried her off to his reed hut, unnoticed by his companions, who were too busily obgased sin their work of pludder to iphylany attention to his movements. The booty ob tained by the plunderers proved to be of such great value, that Abdallah, who was equally

foared and liked by his comrades, and who

claimed no share of the spoil excepting a box containing Saida's clothes, was permitted to retain his prize unquestioned and unopposed, "The city maiden had already passed several days under the roof of her wild captor, who treated her with as much reverence as if she had been a queen, and he her subject. " Her every wish was a law-her slightest word a command; but she was a prisoner on parolefor when he went out to provide for her the futlest lamb, the tenderest partridge, and the daintiest antelope, he made her promise not to leaves the liut, and to draw the bolt of the rough door that he had constructed for her protection. Thus did he hunt for her, cook for her, and watch over her, as a miser over his treasure; at night he lay on the roof of the hut, with sword and spear by his side, to guard her from all harm. In truth, the love of her had

struck deep into his heart; his liver was con-

sumed by its devouring fire, and his soul was a

sacrifice to the dust beneath her feet.

"And how felt that maiden toward Abdallan? Daughter of a wealthy and haughty merchant, she had flever stirred beyond the luxurious precincts of her father's harom; shooked never decant of having any will but his; and now, when she saw the proud and fiery eye of Abdallah nidted into tenderness whenever it rested upon her-when she saw the graceful and sinewy limbs that daily traversed miles of desert and jungle in her service, and the muscular arm trembled as he offered her, the chaicest morsels of his chase, is it to be wondered as if she signed with emotion hitherto unknown, and if her little heart fluttered within her like a bird newly encaged ? One evening they were sitting together in the hut, after having finished their simple supper the door was open, and she was scated opposite to it, he being at a little distance, listening to her artless description of her childish days on Bassul, justice la slight fastling was heard without the hut, immediately followed by a faint cry from the affrighted maiden: The line the lie !! To draw his sword, to envelop his left arm justle stripple folds of his blanket, and to throw himself between the door and Saida, was to Abdallah the work of a moment of There, confronting him were the glaring eyes of the jungle king. Could he enter the hut, Saida's life might be endangered: Abdallah hegitated not for appingtant, but its breast. Fruitless were the struggles of the wounded lion; in vain did it rend to shreds the blanket that enveloped Abilellah's left arm tearing away with them several pieces of the skin and flesh. Twice and thrice did Abdallah's sword pierce the vitals of his enemy; and at length a terrific expiring groan announced

the victory of the heroic Arab. "What were the feelings of Saida that night as she bound up the lacerated arm of her deliverer? Was not her heart in her eyes and on her tongue, when she looked into his face and prayed to Allah to bless and reward him ! But no word of love was spoken between them. The proverb says : 'There is a road from heart to heart; their spirits may have traveled on thit mad, but their thoughts twee still unuttered. Abdallah's healthy and hardy frame soon recovered from the effects of the contest with the lion, and again they were sitting together in the hut after their evening meal. Saida's tone of voice and manner had of late unconsciously become more soft and tender, and she was much surprised at hearing him abrapaly exclaim, in a touc of anguish, as he prepared to rush from the lint: "Allah, Allah! I can bear this no longer.'

"What has happened, Abdallah ?" said Said', holding out her tiny hand gently to detain him ! have I offended you? have I done mything wrong? Think his en

"No; you are an angel, an houri; O, Saida t is I who am a monster.'

" You Not make Said Saidi, Ih unfeigned astonishment; 'you have been so kind and gentle; you who risked your life with the inor to defend mine; you, whom

"Was the word love trembling on the tip of her tongue? Perhaps'it was; but maidenly reserve drove it back to her heart, and in its place there came out You whom I have so nuch cause to thank.'

"'Saida,' said he, in a voice almost rendered fierce by contending emotions, that lion was a lamb compared to what is here here, smiting his breast with violence as he spoke Bolt tho door, and Allah bless and protect you.' So saying, he sprung to his feet, and rushed out of the hut. an entry to du teni ton an (To be Continued.)

Black retains odor longer than any other color: For this reason parsons visiting infected neighborhoods when dressed in black are more exceeding beauty, that he caught her up in hi liable to contagion.

ARIOUS.

Letter to Governor Orr.

WINNSBORO, S. C., Sept. 27th, 1867. He Excellency Governor James L. Orr : S: You have addressed an official letter

to General; Sickles in which you thank him for his administration while ruler of this State. This you do on behalf of those you "represent." My astonishment at your course is only exceeded by my mortification in finding my State so misrepresented by you in your official capacity, altur lass robon renar long . 71

I would call your attention to the following publicacts of Gen. Sickles, and ask, whether you consider the author of them worthy of Before the Act of July created Gen. Sickles

military despot of the Carolinas, he on his own authority, enacted,

1st. That negroes should sit on juries. 2d. That negroes should ride in first class cars, and steamboat state-rooms. 3d. That negroes vote at all elections.

4th. That negroes should be eligible to all offices in the State, including that which you

5th That no election should be held except with his imperial permission. He also committed the following acts : 1st. He degraded both the United States

flag and the Charleston firemen, by forcing the latter, against their uniform practice before the war, to display and salute the former at a purcly civic procession. 2d. He refused to obey the habcas corpus

writ of the United States Court, a process so

sacred to all Englishmen and Americans.

3d. He caused Capt. McNulty to be tried by a Military Commission (although the U. S. Supreme Court had solemnly declared Military sions illegal in time of peace;) and fined lith heavily for not allowing a negress to crowd herself with the ladies on his boat.

4th He tried two youths of Columbia for assaulting two mischief makers from the North. by Hilliary Commission, and sentenced them to confinement at hard labor in a fort in another State, where, I understand, they are now doing police duty and cooking for negro troops.

5th. He removed an honest magistrate in Columbia for not over-doing his [duty in the above case; and replaced him and degraded the office by appointing an ignorant negro.

6th. He interfered with our laws generally; and concerning rent, licences, and the administration of justice: thereby destroying all

7th. He disfranchised saturalized cit without any authority from Acts of Congress. 8th. He disfranchised military officers against the literal provision of the July Act as interpreted by itself.

9th. He slandered one of the purest Equity Judges of the State, and several of our most respectable and honorable lawyers.

Much culogy has been lavished by you en General Sickles for Order No. 10. Whatever may have been the temporary relief afforded to delitors by this extraordinary order, all lovers of constitutional liberty have it forced upon their reflection, that laws similar have uniformily been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States to be unconstitutional; and that a law passed by our Legislature, which by no means interfered with the obligations of contracts to the extent of order No. 10, was declared by the highest Court in the State, by ten judges again't one, to be violative of the answered, has declared the issuing of this order to be a despotic stretch of unauthorized power. Finally while temporary relief has been afforded to debtors, we have the fact forced upon us, that a large class of creditors, among whom are numbered many now destitute widows and orphans, have been great suf-

In this connection, I would ask if you do not know that the application of Order No. 10, to the Federal Courts was an afterthought on the the part of Geni Sickles; and that he did allow the process of this Court to be freely executed in this State, until it occurred to him that this Court might on proper case made, declare the July Act unconstitutional and thus destroy his super Czaric power?

I am constrained to characterize your letter as your second bid for Radical favor. Your speech in Charleston, when you ungratefully aspersed the Democratic party which gave you prominence, was your first bid. Your letter has furnished the Radical party with a pretext for the prosecution of its nefarious designs for the oppression of the South, that has been seized upon with avidity by its partizan journals. While thus opening the way for your admission into the folds of the Black Republican party, you might at least have spared us the unwarranted calumny of stating that but for pay the "wisdom, moderation, and forbearance" of Gen. Sickles "a considerable number of troops are welcome to it if it will do you any goot."

would have been necessary to preserve public records, and ensure the safety of sheriffs, &c." You well know how law abiding are the citizons of the State thus maligned by you, and that the only riotous demonstrations made since the war have been by negroes at places, where United States troops were in force,

In conclusion I niust say, that your letter. represents the sentiments of only a small class of debtors who prefer their individual well-being to the preservation of the liberty of their dountry ; and that all true South Carolinians feel that Gen. Sickles while with us, whatever may have been his personal relations to you, not only crushed out the substance of liberty but likewise destroyed its forms.

> Yours respectfully, T. W. WOODWARD.

ITEMS.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman is writing book on the war, to be published posthu-

The Governor of Ohio has not the veto power. , So the new Legislature is independent

Thre are twenty-three thousand inhibitants at Lynn Massachusetts, and seventeen thousand of them boot and shoemakers!

Sandford Conover is making shoes in the penitentiary. He ought to send a pair to Jos. Holt; it would be a pretty sight to see Holt standing in Conover's shoes.

Senator Frelinghuysen, in a late speech, declared "this generation ought never to attempt to pay a dollar of the principal of the public

A good vein of coal, 3 feet 10 inches thick, and one hundred and twenty feet below the surface, has been found in Paris township, Portage county, Ohio.

Judge Miller discharged Wm. Murphy, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by military Commission, for burning Mississippi River boats during the wan. Ground, unconstitutionality of the Commission

It is estimated that about one-tenth of the entire number of prisoners and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas have died, which number is as serted to be about five hundred. The fever originated from opening sewers which had been closed for five years, and were replete with foul

The Athens (Ga.) Watchman tells of an intelligent colored man of Newton county, who and been spoken of as a registrar, who, upor hearing the "iron-clad" oath read, remarked that he could take it conscientiously, but said he would be d-d if he would sit with a white man who could.

The Wilmington Star mentions the case of gentleman living in that vicinity who made \$25,000 off his crop of ground peas last year, and another who will make from 13,000 to 15, 000 bushels this year, at prices varying from two to four dollars per bushel.

The newspapers, says the New York Day Book, are full of gossip about Mrs. Lincoln's threats of "redress." We should rather say that, from the diligent manner in which she advertises her clothes for sale, that her threats are rather to undress. Judge Davis, the administrator of the estate of Lincoln, makes out that he left \$85,000. Congress voted his widow \$25,000; she sold the furniture she Constitution of the United States. Also, that took from the White House for \$14,000; total, the Attorney-General of the United States in \$124,000. Lincoln has been dead two years, an argument that has not been, and cannot be, and his poor widow has already come to want.

HUMOROUS

Said Tom, "Since I have been in France] have eaten so much veal that I am ashamed to look a calf in the face." "I s'pose, -then, said a wag "you shave without a glass?"

"MARRIAGE A LA MODE NOUVELLE."-An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of the justice of the peace, had his first marriage case. He dished it up in this way. He first said to his man :

"Vell, you vants to be marrit, do you? Loves dis woman so goot as any woman you have ever soo?"

"Yes," answered the man.

Then to the woman:

"Vell, do you love dis man so better as no man you never see?" Lady hesitated, and he repeated:

"Vell, vell, do you likes him so well as to be his wife ?"

"Oh, certainly," she answered, with a kind of titter. "Vall, dat is all any reasonable man can ex-

man and wife." at to anot a da reveny The man then asked the justice what was to

AGRICULTURAL: "&O

Guessing in Farming only noting

It is a little surprising that, notwithstanding the improvement in mearly every thing else. It is a provention of the improvement in mearly every thing else. It is a precise of the improvement of their farm operation and busines, generally and specifically. But for one farmer who does so timety sine for one farmer who does so timety sine for their accounts in their head, and constant of their accounts in their head. The don't know whether this, that or the other crop pays better; whether they can afford sell their produce at such a price; or not. The can't tell if it is for their interest to continue an't tell if it is for their interest to continue an't tell if it is for their interest to continue an't tell if it is for their interest to continue an't tell if it is for their interest to continue an't tell if it is for their interest to continue an't tell if it is for their interest to continue an't tell if it is for their interest to continue. can't tell if it is for their interest to continuous auch a course of husbandry, use such fertilizer cultivate a field in such a manner; nor even

Neighbor Smith came in last evening, whi L was filling up my record, and said, as he b

They guess it is about so.

the end of the year are they sure whether they

are on the profit or loss side of the ledger

"What you doin'—book Keeping?" "Yes; a little. Fixing up my accounts." I suppose you keep farm accounts; don't you?"

"Me? no. It's too much bother. Tocan keep my counts in my head "x" of positioned a "Den't you think it is better to have some thing you can rely upon ! Any body is are to

"It's well enough for storekeepers and stell to keep 'counts, but I don't see no heed or s "Isn't it as much for our interest to book an

ter our business as it is for the store Reduction attend to his ?" Wall, yes; I s pose so; but whatle the has

of a feller's spending time to write down every thing about what he does ?" line boyate stars that Collector Sauter pre ". dime, sung il" with fulsome compliment im wod see to Dougland

"Well, see here. How was your odin crop this year?" un lan-viques liw bus ,otat . Pretty fair though the frost hart it some? "Shall you plant some more mett year 2"sale.

"Sartin, I allers plant cordibau oil , simos "What for ?" I want to majoriten bee. "What for? Why, because Inflere doil bear "Yes; I see! Now, Snith how much did

that field of corn pay youlle hebusings sreed "Pay me ? Well, I guess about milled beared "That isn't it. Do you know?" aw one work

"Well, not exactly , but I callate line" "Never mind; but really now, dolyon know whether you made or lost money in mising that field of com ?" - orod'I ... augod glasoregie

"Dunno as I do, for sarting guest amilal "Now, look berey Smith, "T cornfield record.' I have written down everything connected with it, and to-day II have summed it all up, and I know all about it. Hero is the size of the field, the kind of soil what grew on it last year, when and how many times it was plowed, harrowed, and furrowed and also the amount and kind of manura; used how it was put on, and what L used for top dressing. Then here is the time of planting; time and manner of cultivating; how far aparts where the rows and hills; number of stalks in the hill; when the corn came up, and what variety it was, when it was harvested, etc. etc. And here I have got, in exact figures, price of everything connected with it: Planting, hoeing and harvesting; the value of the corn, beans, pumpkins, and fodder; value of manure; rent of land; and every item set down in full. So I know exactly how, much it cost me to raise that piece of corn; and thus wheth er it pays me to continue raising it under such

circumstances." This is only an example. All the farm operations should be recorded in somewhat the same manner, and then there would be an end of the continual "guessing" and "thinking," and ignorance in regard to those things we should know about — G. E. B., in Working Farmer.

A REMUNERATIVE CROP. The Commen Circular of Messis. Caldwell & Norris of New York, of Oct. 4th, under the heading of Per Nuts," says "None of the new crop offerings would probably command \$8.25, por bushel. We cannot but think, that at prices oven approximating these figures, the cultivation of the Pea Nut would be found profitable in this country. It is especially adapted to our light, sandy soil, and our poorces lands will produce thom well. The price of cotton the difficulties attendant, upon its cultivation withe fact that the South has lost the monopoly of the great staple-that the foreign production greatly exceeds our own-that the united cron now exceeds the product of any previous period, all go to show that our people cannot continue to depend upon cutton along. Our marketable crop must be diversified. From the Pea Nut a valuable oil is manufactured—the demand for which has never been met, whilst the "cake" is said to be excellent feed for stock, We were recently questioned, in commercial circles North as to why our people did not grow this crop and

pect. So you are marrit; I pronounce you "Oh, nothing at all-nothing at all-you were told that it was in much signand - Sum lee Watchman, and it is show and T sugio